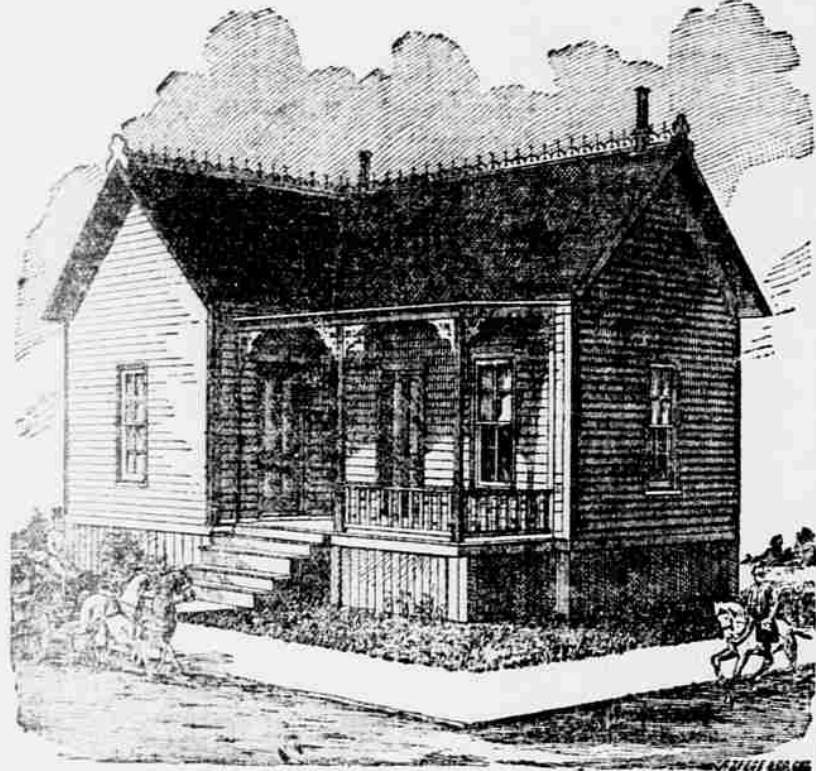


THERE IS NO PROPERTY SELLING SO FAST

In or near Fort Worth as the tract of land located on high land overlooking all of Fort Worth known as BEAUTIFUL

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS

Since the property was put on the market extensive improvements have been made by Mr. Ryan. Sixty-five elegant residences are being built and under contract.



THIS IS A CUT OF THE \$500 COTTAGE.

REMEMBER!

These Residences are Given Away to Lot Purchasers

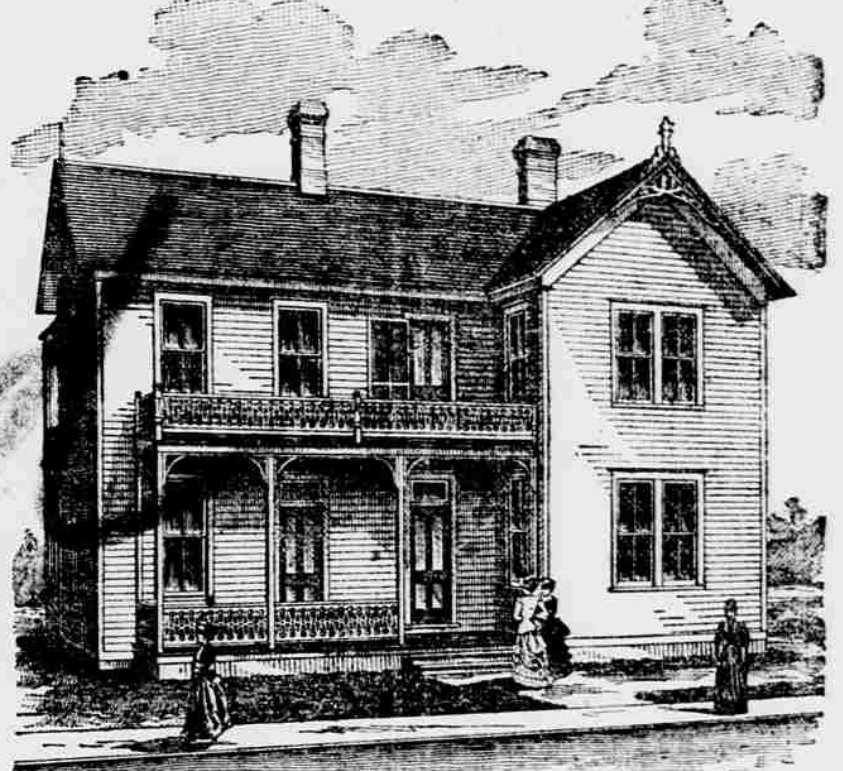
The attractions offered by Lexington Heights are proximity to the heart of the city. An electric car line, fully equipped, now runs near the property and Mr. Ryan will build

A Rapid Transit Car Line Through Lexington Heights.

There is artesian water on the property. The finest highway, passable in all kinds of weather, leads direct to the city from the addition. There were 650 lots at first, but over one-half have already been sold. The people of Fort Worth and Texas recognize this addition as the cream of suburban property.

A Large Campus and \$2,000 Schoolhouse

Will be given in fee simple to the purchasers of lots for school and town hall purposes. Each lot is 50x125 feet, fronting broad streets. Alleys back of all lots.



THIS IS A CUT OF THE \$1500 HOUSE.

These Lots Cost but \$200. \$10 Cash and \$10 Per Month

No Interest and No Taxes for 2 Years.

S. M. FRY is Trustee.

For full particulars write to or call on

JOHN C. RYAN & CO.,

Ground Floor Commercial Club Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

OFFICE OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT

ITALY'S SHORES.

No new Agreement Between England and Italy Since '86.

A MEMBER OF GREEK CHURCH.

The Future Queen of Greece Anointed with Holy Oil, After the Russian Fashion—Austrian Political Crisis.

Special to the Gazette.

London, May 2.—It is stated on semi-official grounds that there has been no agreement between England and Italy since 1886. The future queen of Greece, Princess Alexandra, was anointed with holy oil after the Russian fashion. The Austrian political crisis is still unsettled.

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NEW LAWS.

FULL TEXT OF BILLS PASSED AT THE RECENT SESSION.

Perfecting Legislation of the Twenty-Second Legislature of Texas Now Printed for the First Time.

ELECTIONS—SPECIAL.

Chapter 12.—(Senate bill No. 10.) An act to amend article 168 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the state of Texas, concerning notice of special elections.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, That in any election held in the state of Texas, the election shall be held on the day specified in the notice of election.

Section 2. Where, in any election held in the state of Texas, the election shall be held on the day specified in the notice of election.

Section 3. Where, in any election held in the state of Texas, the election shall be held on the day specified in the notice of election.

Section 4. Where, in any election held in the state of Texas, the election shall be held on the day specified in the notice of election.

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Section 11. Where, in any election held in the state of Texas, the election shall be held on the day specified in the notice of election.

Section 12. Where, in any election held in the state of Texas, the election shall be held on the day specified in the notice of election.

with marked economy by the John B. Hood

camp of Confederate veterans, a private corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas, cannot, without rapid exhaustion of its resources, provide for the increasing number of veterans, who, by reason of age and infirmity are unable to obtain, by their own exertions the necessary means of subsistence, and whereas, it is not deemed to be within the constitutional power of the legislature to contribute to the maintenance of said home, as a private institution, it is hereby enacted, that the state of Texas, on and after the first day of January, 1901, shall assume the control and maintenance of said Confederate home, and it is most fitting that the state should make some adequate provision for this large and increasing class of helpless and indigent citizens; now therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, That there shall be established and maintained at the city of Austin, a home, to be known as "The Texas Confederate Home," for the maintenance of indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors within the state, the same to be located on the grounds now known as the Confederate home, and now under the control and management of the John B. Hood camp of Confederate veterans; provided that the said John B. Hood camp of Confederate veterans, shall within twenty days from the time this act shall go into effect, make and execute to the state of Texas, in the manner hereinafter provided, a deed of transfer of the said real estate and all the personal property of every description now in and on said grounds, and shall also release and relinquish to the state all its interest in the building known as the temporary capital, which they acquired by virtue of a certain case executed in the name of the state of Texas, in pursuance of an act passed at the regular session of the Twenty-first legislature entitled "an act to lease the temporary capital building in the city of Austin to the board of directors of the John B. Hood camp of Confederate veterans."

Section 2. That deeds and other instruments conveying property for the purposes herein mentioned shall be in the name of the state of Texas, for the use of the Confederate home.

Section 3. The governor shall appoint a board of five ex-Confederate soldiers for the management of said home, said managers shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are appointed; and they shall be governed in their regulation of the affairs of said home by the laws now in existence relative to the deaf, dumb and blind institutions of this state so far as the same may be applicable, and shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the internal government, discipline and management of the home; and said board of managers shall also have charge of all the property received from the John B. Hood camp of Confederate veterans, or from any other source for the maintenance of said home, and shall make and prescribe annual reports to the governor on the first day of each December, embracing a full statement of all expenditures and receipts of the institution for the preceding year next preceding. They shall visit the home at least once each month.

Section 4. The said board of managers shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be an ex-Confederate soldier, whose duties and office shall be the supervision of the affairs of said home, keeping the accounts of the same, and its general management, under the direction of the board of managers. He shall be under the control of and subject to removal for cause, duly spread upon the records of said home, by said board, and no longer removed by said board, for cause, shall hold his office for the term of two years, or until his successor shall be appointed.

In addition to his other duties he shall keep in a book prepared for that purpose the name and age of each inmate, date of admission to the home, the company and regiment or other command or capacity, in which the military service was performed, and the state from which he entered the service, and such other data concerning the history of the inmates as the board of managers may prescribe.

Section 5. The superintendent of said home shall receive a salary of \$1500 per annum, payable in advance.

Section 6. All applications for admission to

said home must show on the oath of applicant:

1. Name of applicant.
2. His age.
3. His residence (county and postoffice address).
4. The company, regiment, brigade and army in which he served.
5. That he is disabled and indigent, and is now a bona fide citizen of Texas, and was a resident of this state on the 1st day of January, 1891. Proof of the honorable service of applicant as stated by himself must be made by affidavit of two reputable persons, or by his written discharge, duly authenticated, with sufficient proof of identity. The application must also be accompanied by a certificate of a regular practicing physician that the applicant is unable to provide a support for himself, giving the character of the disability, and that the applicant is not a lunatic, and is not afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease.

Section 7. All applications for admission to said home shall be referred to and passed upon by the board of managers.

Section 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect this law, so much of the proceeds arising from the rentals from all vacant lots or parts of lots and blocks in the city of Austin, belonging to the state, not now occupied by the state and used by it, or occupied by church edifices, which shall be leased by the superintendent of public buildings and grounds for a long term, the proceeds of the sale of about six and a half acres of land on the south side of Colorado river in Travis county, known as the Fish pond, which land the superintendent of public buildings and grounds is hereby authorized to sell, all fees of the commissioner of insurance, history and statistics in excess of the expense of his office, all money now in the state treasury to the credit of escheated estates, and all money arising hereafter from the sale of escheated estates, all lands hereafter purchased by the state under execution, and the proceeds from the sales of all personal property belonging to the state, not used by other state institutions to which it may belong, all money derived from the lease of the temporary capital, and the fees received by the secretary of state in excess of the expenses of his office, as shall not exceed the sum of \$55,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby set aside and appropriated for additional buildings and grounds and improvements of the grounds and the support and maintenance of the said Confederate home, for the two years ending March 31, 1894, and the money arising from the above mentioned sources shall be placed as received in the state treasury to the credit of the Confederate home, subject to withdrawal, as needed, upon requisition by the board of managers, by warrant issued by the comptroller.

Section 9. Whereas, there is now a large number of worthy applicants for admission to the home who are without homes and necessary means of support, but who can not be admitted on account of the want of room; and whereas, it is important to said applicants that this bill should become a law at an early day; therefore, an emergency and imperative public necessity exists requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and said rule is hereby suspended, and this act shall take effect and be in force immediately from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

[Note.—The foregoing act originated in the house and passed the same by two-thirds vote—yeas 78, nays 16; and passed the senate by two-thirds vote—yeas 23, nays 9.]

Approved February 27, 1891.

THE BRAZOS.

She is Tanked Up, and Will Probably Eclipse Her Last Year's Record.

Special to the Gazette.

COLUMBIA, TEX., May 2.—The Brazos here is within two feet of the highest water of last year, and cannot get nearer than two miles of the town. The rise will probably continue several days longer.

Henry Ward Beecher's old house in Brooklyn has been burned into a boarding house, and his large library has been cut up by partitions into bedrooms.

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A CONCOCTED PLAN.

The Lyons Riot a Scheme to Cause Revolution in France.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT ORDERED

Troops Accused of Needless Violence in Responding with Firearms and Bayonets Charges to a Harmless Volley of Stones.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, May 2.—A Paris dispatch says Constans has given instructions for the vigorous prosecution of the Lyons rioters. The prosecution is accumulating evidence which leaves no doubt that the disturbances were part of a concerted plan to cause a revolution in France.

The leaders of the agitation in Paris, Lyons and Clermont were recognized as men who had taken an active share in exciting the populace at the time of the Boulanger affair, and authorities are confident that the motives which actuated that conspiracy were at the bottom of the May day disorder.

Advices from Rome state that the government proposes a general expulsion of the deputations of socialists and deputies who took part in the riot of Friday, and they are to be

PUNISHED SEVERELY.

The press, however, recognizes the circular of Baron Nicolini prohibiting organized processions on May day as in some degree provocative to the provinces and calculated rather to create disorder. The socialists and anarchists seized the opportunity to make the workmen think they were oppressed, and this led to the outbreak, which was rather spontaneous than a result of organized action. Troops are accused by the radicals of needless violence in responding with firearms and bayonet charges to a harmless volley of stones.

Rome is reported quiet, but bodies of infantry and cavalry continue to patrol the streets.

A STROGHER WAR FEELING.

A Berlin dispatch says that a strong war feeling has been aroused by the proposed maneuvers of the French near the German frontier. The Kaiser is about to make a tour of inspection of fortresses in that direction, and garrisons will be materially strengthened.

From Alsace-Lorraine comes word that not less than 50 per cent of the young men in frontier towns eligible for conscription the coming year have made their escape from the country and that many of them are known to have enlisted in the French army.

Repugnance to everything in Germany seems to be growing with years instead of the population becoming reconciled, as had been hoped, and it is stated many people quietly observed the funeral of Von Moltke as

A HOLIDAY OF PLEASURE.

In Berlin itself the only sign of anything unusual on May day was the number of men and women, family parties as well as single individuals, who trooped to Charlottenburg and the Kreuzeberg to sit in the beer saloons and drink the national beverage in accord with the advice of the leaders given some time ago. Most of the workmen remained at their usual employment and will do their demonstrating to-morrow.

JUDICIOUS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

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Justice of the peace to discharge entirely a defendant accused of a capital offense, such as rape, a nominal bond of \$100 was fixed, which was given by Milton.

The excitement at first consequent upon the heinous accusation has given away to sympathy for the young man, as seeming from the absconding of the parents and the girl, and other developments to be a victim of malicious prosecution.

Great interest has been taken in the case, and along with congratulations for Milton and his relatives, his attorney has won considerable praise for the successful management of what appeared as a desperate affair for awhile.

Section 7. All applications for admission to said home shall be referred to and passed upon by the board of managers.

Section 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect this law, so much of the proceeds arising from the rentals from all vacant lots or parts of lots and blocks in the city of Austin, belonging to the state, not now occupied by the state and used by it, or occupied by church edifices, which shall be leased by the superintendent of public buildings and grounds for a long term, the proceeds of the sale of about six and a half acres of land on the south side of Colorado river in Travis county, known as the Fish pond, which land the superintendent of public buildings and grounds is hereby authorized to sell, all fees of the commissioner of insurance, history and statistics in excess of the expense of his office, all money now in the state treasury to the credit of escheated estates, and all money arising hereafter from the sale of escheated estates, all lands hereafter purchased by the state under execution, and the proceeds from the sales of all personal property belonging to the state, not used by other state institutions to which it may belong, all money derived from the lease of the temporary capital, and the fees received by the secretary of state in excess of the expenses of his office, as shall not exceed the sum of \$55,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby set aside and appropriated for additional buildings and grounds and improvements of the grounds and the support and maintenance of the said Confederate home, for the two years ending March 31, 1894, and the money arising from the above mentioned sources shall be placed as received in the state treasury to the credit of the Confederate home, subject to withdrawal, as needed, upon requisition by the board of managers, by warrant issued by the comptroller.

Section 9. Whereas, there is now a large number of worthy applicants for admission to the home who are without homes and necessary means of support, but who can not be admitted on account of the want of room; and whereas, it is important to said applicants that this bill should become a law at an early day; therefore, an emergency and imperative public necessity exists requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and said rule is hereby suspended, and this act shall take effect and be in force immediately from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

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THE MILTON CASE.

The Defendant Admitted to Bail in the Sum of \$100.—A Mysterious Case.

Upon the call of the famous Tom Milton case again yesterday in Justice Reynolds' court the prosecution was still not ready for trial on account of the continued absence of the chief state witnesses, the county attorney intimating that he was at a loss to explain it. The counsel for the defense, Wilson Gregg, Esq., opposed further postponement and urged the rights of the defendant. As the law does not permit a

Justice of the peace to discharge entirely a defendant accused of a capital offense, such as rape, a nominal bond of \$100 was fixed, which was given by Milton.

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